

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SHELBY COUNTY.

Internal Improvements—State Bank—the Banking System—Conflict of Bank officers—Stay Law—Pay of the Legislature, and salaries of other officers—Taxes—Justices of the Peace—Tavern and Grocery Licenses—Imprisonment for Debt—Sharing Law—Dog Law.

A democratic meeting was held at the School House in Van Buren township, Shelby county, Ind., on Sunday the 25th inst., in pursuance of public notice. The object of the meeting being stated by Jacob Kears, ELLIJAH TRIMBLE, was called to the chair and Drs. Kearns and Kennedy appointed Secretaries. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That we recommend to our Senator and Representative that they use their influence to abolish the present system of internal improvements, and to disuse of the work to companies by sale or otherwise, appropriating the proceeds to the payment of the public debt, or sum of it as has been fully realized by the State.

Resolved. That we disapprove of the manner in which the State Bank has been conducted. That when hereafter she refuses to pay specie for her notes, her charter shall be absolutely null and void so declared by an act of the Legislature.

Resolved. That the Banking system should be regulated, that every bank throughout the different countries shall be entitled to draw the proportionate part of the funds of the State Bank in proportion to their wealth and taxation, and that her issues be restricted to stock and produce buyers and not Dr. Stump and company.

Resolved. That whenever any Bank officer or officers shall try slaving institution or shaving shop with funds for the purpose of slaving, they shall be liable by indictment before the Grand Jury of the proper county wherein the same was committed; to be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than one year.

Resolved. That for the relief of the people, we recommend the Legislature to pass a *two years stay law*, which shall enjoin upon all judgments, executions or debts accruing, or to accrue, up to the passage of said act, whether in the Circuit Court, or before a Justice of the Peace.

Resolved. That any person having claims shall be liable to pay costs if they bring suit within the specified time of two years, unless in case the defendant shall be about to remove from the country or State without paying his or her creditor, or securing to them their claims by good endorsers or otherwise.

Resolved. That the *per diem* allowance of members be reduced to two dollars—and that a proportionate reduction of salaries of officers be made from the highest to the lowest throughout the State.

Resolved. That the amount of the taxes be collected be no more than may be necessary to pay the expense of the state debt as has been fully realized by the State.

Resolved. That a special act be passed providing that all suits brought before a Justice of the Peace shall be commenced in the township where the defendant resides, unless there be no Justice living in the townships in which case the suit shall be commenced in the nearest township adjoining.

Resolved. That the following new law be abolished: 1st. Improvement for debt. 2d. Shaving law. 3d. The great and notorious dog law as applied to the counties of Franklin and Fayette.

Resolved. That the above resolutions be published in the Indiana State Sentinel.

Signed, J. W. KEARNS, *Secretary.*
JNO. Y. KENNEDY, *Secretary.*

MEASURES OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

controled stock jobbers.

There never was anything written that contained a greater number of truths in so small a compass, than the following extract from the money article of the N. Y. Herald of the 30th ult.

The clamor about the currency, and for a Bank, has never come from the masses of the people, neither has it from the manufacturing or the mercantile interests. Its origin has been solely with the speculative politicians and stock-jobbers, backed and supported by the large foreign houses who are the holders of the bulk of the depreciated State securities and company stocks, and who have hitherto controlled and monopolized the cotton trade. All the measures proposed by the dominant party, a magnificent scheme of speculation, which had for its object the entire control of the foreign and domestic exchanges of this country, and as a matter of course, the trade in the great staples on which those exchanges are based. The vitality of the scheme was in the bank of exchanges. In that was the germ of a power that centered in London, and exercised through proxies, was to have placed the whole money and commercial affairs of these United States at the foot of the Rockefellers, the Barings, the Hopes, and other foreign houses. The bank once got into operation, in any shape, and the currents of business flowing to this centre, the politicians, through that corruption of which the public have seen so many startling specimens, would be dragged along in its broad wake, the charter amended to suit the views of the wildest visionaries, and its accumulating power would soon set the laws and Congress at defiance. This great scheme has been destroyed in the bud by the firmness, clear-sightedness, and unswerving integrity of President Tyler.

The projectors of the new scheme are the great holders of American stocks, on which a loss of \$30 to \$40,000,000 has been sustained by depreciation. They have also been heavy dealers in cotton, which of late years has been ruinous; some measure were therefore imperative to restore values, in order to avoid the bankruptcy of the operators. The measure proposed at the Extra Session were evidently calculated to relieve these people, and at the command of the Senate, almost every foreign house had a representative there. Wilson, Palmer, Craymer, Bates, Wilder, Heyer, Jaudon, & a host of others, came over on various pretences, all were in attendance at Washington, all looking to forward the proposed measures. The Land Bill was to give them \$50,000,000 per annum from the public treasury, or \$20,000,000 in ten years, and to raise the value of stock at least \$30,000,000 more. The revenue bill was to have supplied the deficiency in the treasury. The loan bill was to have been the basis of an increase of imports and of exchange operations, and the new bank the instrument of putting the whole in motion. It is true the bill excludes foreign stockholders; but nothing is more easily evaded than such a provision. The mass of stock would have found its way abroad through these houses, would have retained the proxies, and through them have governed the whole movement.

Mr. WEBSTER'S LETTER.—The Methodist publishes a letter from Daniel Webster to Messrs. Bates and Chester, Senators from the State of Massachusetts, dated August 25th, after the publication of Mr. Butt's extraordinary letter, "as he calls it." "From that moment," says Mr. Webster, "that is, from the moment he saw that letter, I felt that it was the duty of the Whigs to forbear from pressing the bill further at the present time." He then proceeds to say, that he thinks the Whigs ought, by postponing the question, show that they entered not to such design of "overconvening the president" as Mr. Butt's letter avowed, and that moreover they were willing to be just to the president, who desired time for information and reflection before being called upon to form an opinion on another plan for a bank."

This is the substance of the letter, which does not strike us as very important, except as an record of one point—mainly, that according to Mr. Webster's own admission, it was Mr. Butt's letter which created this desire on his part to gratify Mr. Tyler by allowing him "time for information and reflection."

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Late President of the United States.

Atterbury, April 16, 1841.
Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *6*
Washington, April 16, 1841.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia will superintend the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States, and will proceed to make all the necessary arrangements. Whatever expenses shall be necessarily incurred will be paid.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
for himself and the other Heads of Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *6*
Washington, April 12, 1841.

Sir: Upon consideration of your letter to the President of the 10th inst., it is thought proper that you should be informed of the expenses of the funeral of the late President of the United States, and of the Heads of the Executive Department. There is no existing appropriation out of which they can properly be paid.

Very truly yours, DANIEL WEBSTER.

ALEXANDER HUNTER, Esq., Marshal, &c.

THE UNITED STATES, *Br.*
For expenses for the funeral of the Late William H. Harrison, President of the United States.

No. 1811.

April 16. To amount of J. Williams' bill \$1,140 00

" Durin Clagett's bill 2 928 25

" Bradley & Estey's bill 3 393 25

" Clegg's bill 4 180 00

" Tiss. T. Barnes' bill 5 120 50

" Owen, Evans, & Co.'s bill 6 299 00

" Geo. W. Phillips' bill 7 80 80

" Wm. H. Perkins' bill 8 69 60

" Michael Readens' bill 9 32 00

" John H. Drury's bill 10 17 25

" Robert Clark's bill 11 10 10

" Chas. F. Bibler's bill 12 9 00

\$3,088 00

THE UNITED STATES, *To John Williams, Dr.*

April 5. Mahogany coffin of double thickness, \$75

Lead coffin of double thickness, with glass, 80

Finding gold lace and trimming mahogany coffin 85

Walnut coffin, 90

Outside case for coffins, lettered, 95

Small cases for dressing deceased, 100

Winding sheet, 105

Breast plate, and putting on, 110

Sending cases out to grave yard, 115

Making ear and trimmings, 120

To 6 grooms, 125

To 12 maids for grooms, 130

Making dress for 6 grooms, and trimming 6 hours, 135

Preparing sears, bands and rosettes, 140

Two persons to attend horses, 145

Livens for horses and board for driver, 150

Four persons to stage and attending to carriages, 155

Six to attend at President's putting on sarcins, 160

and hats band, 165

Making and covering 40 hats for Marshals, 170

Attendance at President's, and on day of the funeral, 175

To 97 hacks, at \$5, 180

\$1,146 00

THE UNITED STATES, *for hanging the President's House.*

April 5. To 32 pieces black cape, at \$6, 192 00

" 8 pieces white, at \$6, 12 00

" 10 " black galoon, at \$14 ets, 3 12

4 boxes black sup, at 25 cts, 1 00

204 yds. black sup, cambric, at 25 cts, 50 00

72 pieces twilled do, at 25 cts, 18 63

\$314 00

For funeral of General *J.*

To 32 pieces black cape, at \$6, 192 00

" 8 pieces white, at \$6, 12 00

" 10 " black galoon, at \$14 ets, 3 12

4 boxes black sup, at 25 cts, 1 00

204 yds. black sup, cambric, at 25 cts, 50 00

72 pieces twilled do, at 25 cts, 18 63

\$314 00

Whole amount,

\$928 25

THE UNITED STATES, *for Mr. Williams.*

April 5. Bought of Bradley & Estey, \$140 00

49 yards black cotton velvet at 50 cts, 24 50

1 piece white ribbon, at \$1 00

3 pieces black cape, at \$6 75, 20 25

2 dozen black silk gloves at \$7 50, 15 00

3 pieces black ribbon, at 25 cts, 2 00

134 yards white silk, at 62cts, 86 41

3 pieces white silk ribbon, at 50 cts, 1 50

\$112 50

634 yards white silk, at 62cts, 396 00

2 pieces black cape, at \$6 75, 13 50

4 pieces black cape, at \$6 75, 27 00

8 do, do, do, 54 00

1 doz. gentlemen's black kid gloves 15 00

50 per dozen, 4 50

2 pieces pins, at 12 cents, 25

40 yards white satin, 62cts, 73 25

25 00

\$394 22

THE UNITED STATES, *To Thomas T. Barnes, Jr.*

April 6. To 8 pieces black Italian cape at \$6 50, 48 00

2 wide, do, at \$1, 22 00

6 doz gentlemen's black silk gloves at \$9, 50 00

5 pieces white lustrous ribbon, at 50 cts, 2 50

\$130 00

THE UNITED STATES, *To Owens, Evans, & Co., Dr.*

To materials for a funeral pall, \$10 00

10 yards gold lace, at \$2 50

10 do, do, 2 50

10 do, black silk fringe, at \$1 75

10 do, white satin, at \$2 50 cts

4 rich gold tassels, at \$2 50

4 rich gold stars, at \$1 00

Making the pall, 8 00

\$89 00

Washington, D. C. April 15, 1841.

THE UNITED STATES, *Bought of Geo. W. Phillips.*

April 6, 88 yards black silk, at 80 cents, 68 80

24 yards black cape, at 50 cents, 12 00

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